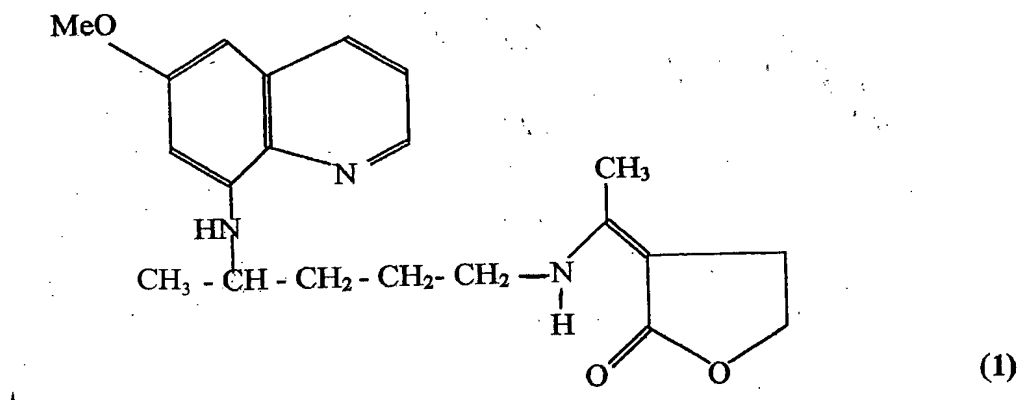
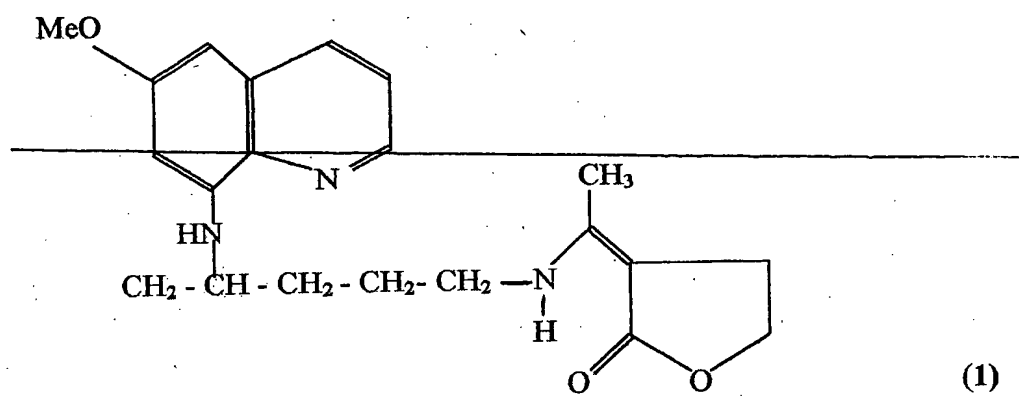


IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-10 (canceled)

Claim 11 (currently amended) A method for inhibiting transmission of malaria comprising administering to an animal a primaquine compound of formula (1)



or a pharmaceutical composition containing said primaquine compound of formula (1), said compound having an enaminone functionality with gametocytocidal activity and low toxicity, said compound or composition being administered to the animal in an amount effective to block malarial gametocyte development in the animal whereby to reduce a possibility of gametocyte infectivity to mosquitoes, wherein the amount is less than 1.25 ~~does not exceed 3.75~~ mg/kg of the body weight of the animal per day.

Claim 12 (currently amended) A method according to claim 11, wherein the ~~derivative~~ compound or composition is administered to the animal in an amount and manner effective to provide a controlled delivery thereof.

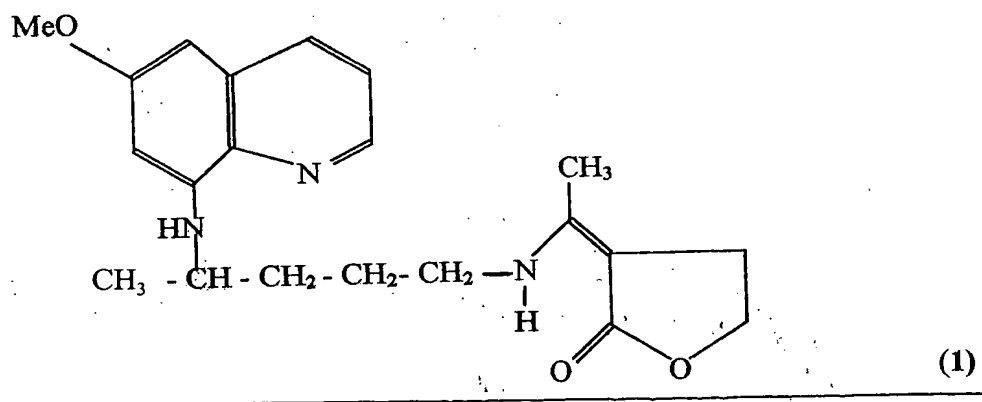
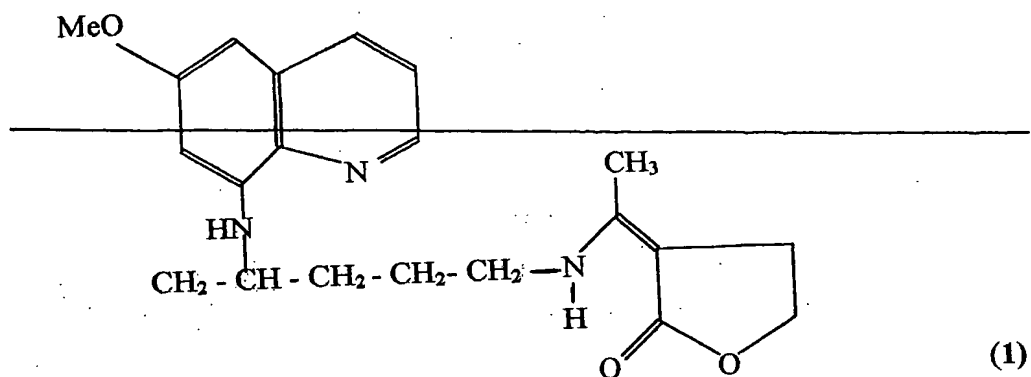
Claim 13 (currently amended) A method according to claim 11, wherein the ~~derivative~~ compound or composition is administered to the animal in an amount and manner effective to provide for slow metabolic degradation thereof in the animal.

Claim 14 (previously presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein the enaminone functionality provides resistance to hydrolytic cleavage at acidic pH as compared to an enamine functionality.

Claim 15 (previously presented) A method according to claim 11, wherein the animal is a mammal.

Claim 16 (currently amended) A method for inhibiting transmission of malaria which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the

formula (1)



to an animal ,said compound being administered to the animal in an amount effective to block malarial gametocyte development in the animal whereby to reduce a possibility of gametocyte infectivity to mosquitoes, wherein the amount is a single dose that does not exceed 5.0 mg/kg.

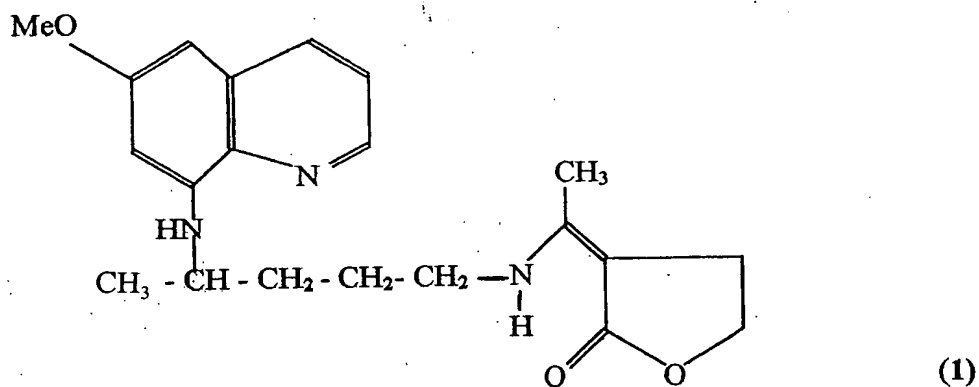
Claim 17 (previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein the compound has a high therapeutic index ratio in terms of methaemoglobin formation as compared to primaquine.

Claim 18 (previously presented) A method according to claim 16, wherein said compound causes substantially less oxidation of glutathione than does primaquine.

Claims 19 - 22 (Cancelled)

Claim 23 (previously presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the animal is a human.

Claim 24 (new). A method for inhibiting transmission of malaria which comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula (1)



to an animal, said compound being administered to the animal in an amount effective to block malarial gametocyte development in the animal whereby to reduce a possibility of gametocyte infectivity to mosquitoes, wherein the amount is a single dose that does not exceed 5.0 mg/kg within at least a seven day period.

Claim 25 (new). A method according to claim 24, wherein the animal is a carrier of mature gametocytes of a Plasmodium species.

Claim 26 (new). A method according to claim 25, wherein the animal is a human.

Claim 27 (new). A method according to claim 24, wherein the amount does not exceed 3.75 mg/kg within at least a seven day period.

Claim 28 (new). A method according to claim 24, wherein the amount does not exceed 2.5 mg/kg within at least a seven day period.

Claim 29 (new). A method according to claim 24, wherein the amount does not exceed 1.87 mg/kg within at least a seven day period.

Claim 30 (new). A method according to claim 24, wherein the amount does not exceed 1.25 mg/kg within at least a seven day period.

Claim 31 (new). A method according to claim 11, wherein the animal is a carrier of

mature gametocytes of a Plasmodium species.

Claim 32 (new). A method according to claim 16, wherein the animal is a carrier of mature gametocytes of a Plasmodium species.